WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Tuesday, January 20, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L10	l3 same (suspended)	3
☐	L9	l3 same (suspended end$1)	0
☐	L8	l3 same (particle$1 or microparticle$1 or bead$1 or microbead$1 or cell$4)	27
☐	L7	l3 and (analy$4 adj3 (particle$1 or microparticle$1 or bead$1 or microbead$1 or cell$4))	21
☐	L6	3827304.pn.	3
☐	L5	l3 same (analy$4 adj3 (particle$1 or microparticle$1 or bead$1 or microbead$1 or cell$4))	1
☐	L4	l3 same (analy$4 adj3 (particle$1 or microparticle$1 or bead$1 or microbead$1 or cell$4))	1
☐	L3	L1 same (draw$3 adj3 (sample$1 or fluid$1 or liquid or solut$5 or solvent))	195
☐	L2	L1 same (draw$3 adj3 (sample$1 or fluid$1 or liquid or solut$5 or solvent))	195
☐	L1	capillary same pump$1	6451

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

h e b b cg b chh e g f ff e ch e gg be

WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Tuesday, January 20, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L3	L1 same (draw$3 adj3 (sample$1 or fluid$1 or liquid or solut$5 or solvent))	195
☐	L2	L1 same (draw$3 adj3 (sample$1 or fluid$1 or liquid or solut$5 or solvent))	195
☐	L1	capillary same pump$1	6451

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

MENU

First Hit

Generate Collection | Print

L8: Entry 26 of 27 File: DWPI Mar 10, 1984

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1984-086198
DERWENT-WEEK: 198414

TITLE: Sample optical analysis appts. - has optical system and sample cell on rigid plate pivotable to move sampling probe tip

Basic Abstract Text (2):
The cell has a probe to pick up samples from a series of containers and a pump for drawing samples into and out of the cell. The probe includes a tube with a capillary tip which is moved up and down by pivoting the plate over a movement of 5-50 mm vertically. The photomultiplier output can be recorded or displayed. The appts. can be modified to measure sample radioactivity by replacing the photomultiplier by a radiation detector.

h e b b g e e e e g f f

L7: Entry 10 of 21 File: USPT Aug 20, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5040890 A
TITLE: Sheathed particle flow controlled by differential pressure

Abstract Text (1):
A flow apparatus for the analysis of particles passing substantially one at a time through an analysis region includes a flow rate control responsive to changes in the pressure used to drive the particles through the analysis region. The flow rate control automatically regulates the flow to a preset value throughout the analysis by adjusting the particle driving pressure to be uniform even though the sheathe liquid supply is depleted during the analysis. A method for controlling the flow of a supply of particles to be analyzed includes steps of sensing differential pressure and regulating the differential pressure to a preset reference.

Brief Summary Text (5):
There are a number of cell or particle analyzing devices using flow cytometer equipment and techniques which rely on hydrodynamically focused fluid flow through an analysis orifice where the specific characteristics of the flowing cells or particles can be determined. Flow analysis of particles has been used in the determination of the variety of characteristics of individual particles. This analysis is most useful in determining characteristics of cells for the collection of information which would aid in areas of research, hematology, immunology and the like. The researcher, for example, could be interested in determining specific characteristics of the individual cells where those cells need to be classified, identified, quantified and perhaps sorted for further investigations or analysis.

Brief Summary Text (6):
One commercially available flow cytometer which relies on a hydrodynamically focused fluid system is known as the FACScan.TM. instrument sold by the Becton Dickinson Immunocytometry Systems, Mt. View, Calif. The FACScan instrument rapidly analyzes cells on the basis of fluorescence and light scatter properties. Analysis is accomplished by introducing cells in suspension to the center of a focused liquid stream and causing them to pass, one at a time, through a focused light from a high power lamp or laser. Each cell is individually characterized by its light scatter signals and by the intensity and color of fluorescence emitted while it is illuminated.

Brief Summary Text (7):
In the aforementioned flow cytometer, a sheath liquid focuses the particles or cells as they pass through the orifice associated with the analyzing or counting capabilities. U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,503,385 and 4,526,276 describe particle analysis systems in which particles flowing in a stream are enveloped in a sheath liquid which focuses and confines the sample liquid (with the particles or cells) to the center of the flowing stream. U.S. Pat. No. 4,110,604 describes a particle density measuring system in which particles flowing in a stream are enveloped in

MENU

First Hit

End of Result Set

Generate Collection | Print

L5: Entry 1 of 1 File: DWPI

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1973-26106U
DERWENT-WEEK: 197319

TITLE: Analytical liquid sampling method - minimising inter sample contamination and dead space

Basic Abstract Text (1):
Method and appts for drawing repetitive liquid samples e.g. for introdn. to a spectrophotometric or colorimetric analysis cell, in which the sample is sucked through a pipette and capillary tube, (pref. by a peristaltic pump) enters the cell at the top, and exits at the bottom because an air-lock is formed, being then returned to the cell for analysis by reversing the pump, so that the most contaminated portion is retained in the outlet tube. A new sample may be drawn as the first is finally evacuated after analysis. The method is adaptable to automatic timing and control, and may be modified to include a rinsing cycle when diverse materials are sampled.

h e b b g e e e e g f f

MENU First Hit Fwd Refs

Generate Collection Print

L8: Entry 21 of 27 File: USPT Jun 15, 1976

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3963440 A
TITLE: Analysis system

Detailed Description Text (20):
When it is desired to perform a blood gas analysis, valve 52 is placed in the position shown in FIG. 17 and a blood sample is introduced into measuring chambers 76 and 88 by placing sample entrance 36 in its first position, immersing its tip in a sample container and operating peristaltic pump 42. The pump draws the sample through conduit 70, through the two spirals of heater 56, conduit 74, chamber 76, conduits 78 and 200, valve passages 418 and 452, conduits 202 and 84, capillary passage 300 through leak junction passage 328 to conduit 96. This flow path configuration requires a sample volume of less than five hundred microliters for simultaneous pH, PO.sub.2 and PCO.sub.2 measurements on the same sample. The sample tip 36 is placed in flush fluid in chambers 38 and translating circuitries 152, 162 and 174 are released to respond to signals from electrodes 22, 24, 26 and 28 and to translate the resulting electrical signals to output values which are applied to digital displays 158, 168 and 180. The oxygen electrode 24 produces a current which is directly proportional to the tension of oxygen diffusing through membrane 256 carried by the electrode assembly. The carbon dioxide electrode assembly 26 senses a change in carbon dioxide concentration as a function of pH, the carbon dioxide diffusing across membrane 274 and develops a voltage exponentially related to PCO.sub.2 which is translated by circuitry 152 to produce an output signal which is applied to digital display 158. The pH system includes electrodes 22 and 28 and a potential difference between the surfaces of glass membrane 88 is applied via electrode 22, 28 to translating circuitry 174 which generates an output for application to digital display 180. As soon as the data is obtained, pump 42 is operated to draw flush fluid through the entire sample path in a cleaning operation in preparation for the next sample analysis. If desired, pump 42 may be driven manually by disc 44 enabling precise adjustment of a sample in the transparent measuring cell or serial movement of the sample into cell 76 and then into cell 88 for separate microsample (175 mmicroliter) analyses.